



OSDAV Public School, Kaithal

Unit test July, 2024

Class XI

Political Science (028)

Set – A

TIME: 1.5 hr.

M.M.40

1.	Which one of the following is a provision adapted from the constitution of French Constitution? a. First past the post system. b. Preamble. c. Bill of Rights. d. Principles of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity	1
2.	Who moved the objective resolution in the constituent assembly? a. Pt. Jawaher Lal Nehru b. Lala Laj Pat Rai c. Sardar Patel d. Mahatma Gandhi	1
3.	What is the meaning of Secularism?	1
4.	What do you understand by Art. 14?	1
5.	Which are the three executive systems?	2
6.	What do you mean by the third kind of discretionary power of President regarding the appointment of Prime Minister?	2
7.	Define First past the Post system and PR system	2
8.	Why FPTP system was adopted in India?	4
9.	How Parliament can control the Executive?	4
10.	Explain the Features of the Constitution mentioned in Preamble of India.	4
11.	Write a note on Vice President of India.	4
12.	Mention all the powers of President.	6
13.	Study the given cartoon carefully and answer the questions that follow- <p>There is no Council of Ministers without the Prime Minister. This cartoon shows how, literally, the Prime Minister 'leads' the Council of Ministers!</p>	4
	i. What is the position of Prime Minister in the Council of Minister? 1 ii. Identify the person leading and co-ordinating the Cabinet? 1 iii. Mention any two functions of Prime Minister. 2	
14.	Machal Ielang was 23 when he was arrested a resident of Chuburi village of Morigaon district of Assam Machal was charged of causing grievous injuries he was found mentally to unstable to	4

stand trial and was sent as under trial to Lok Priya Gopinath Bardloi Mental hospital in Tezpur for treatment

Machal was treated successfully and doctors wrote twice to jail authority in 1967 and 1996 that he was fit to stand trial but no one paid any attention. Machal Lallan remained in "judicial custody."

"He was released in July 2005. He was 77 then. He spent 54 years under the custody during which his case never came up for hearing. He was freed when a team appointed by the National Human Rights Commission intervened after an inspection of Undertrials in the state.

- I. Which right of Machal Lalung was denied here?
- II. By whom intervention only he was freed?
- III. Mentioning Machal case describe that what happens when rights granted by the Constitution are not available in practice?



**OSDAV Public School, Kaithal**  
**Unit test May, 2024**  
**Class XI**  
**Political Science (028)**

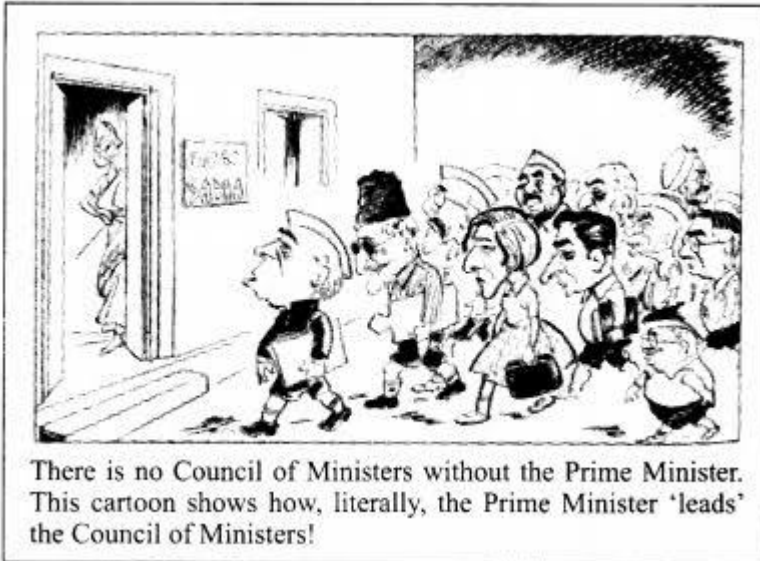
**Set – A**

**TIME: 1.5 hr.**

**M.M.40**

1.	Which one of the following is a provision adapted from the constitution of French Constitution? e. First past the post system. f. Preamble. g. Bill of Rights. h. Principles of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity	1
	Ans. D	
2.	Who moved the objective resolution in the constituent assembly	1
	Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru	
3.	What is the meaning of Secularism?	1
	State has no official religion. All are equal in the eyes of law. Everyone is free to follow any religion. No discrimination on the basis of religion	
4.	What do you understand by Art. 14?	1
	Equality before law- equal protection of laws.	
5.	Which are the three executive systems?	2
	1. Parliamentary Executive 2. Semi presidential Executive 3. Presidential executive	
6.	What do you mean by the third kind of discretionary power of President regarding the appointment of Prime Minister?	2
	The third kind of discretion arises more out of political circumstances formula the president appoints the Prime Minister normally in the parliamentary system are leader who has the support of the majority in Lok Sabha would be appointed as prime minister and the question of discretion would not arrive but imagine a situation when after election no leader has a clear majority in the Lok Sabha now the president has to decide whom to a point as a prime minister Government.	
7.	Define First past the Post system and PR system	2
	1. FPTP (First Past the Post) System: Winner takes all based on who gets the most votes in each district. 2. PR (Proportional Representation) System: Seats in parliament reflect the proportion of votes each party gets nationally.	
8.	Why FPTP system was adopted in India?	4
	The reason for the popularity and success of the pftp system is its simplicity the entire Election System is extremely simple to understand even for common waters whom may have to specialised knowledge about politics and elections there is also a clear choice presented to the voters at the time of elections voters have to simply endorse a candidate or a party while voting voters may either give greater importance to the party or the candidate or balance between our elected on the basis of party list moreover in FB DP systems the water no hu there is on representative is and can hold him or her accountable more importantly the makers of constitution and it can harm the unity of the country and PR system and courageous water from different social groups to come together to win and election	
9.	How Parliament can control the Executive?	4

	<p>The Parliament control the executive in the following ways-</p> <p>A. The Ministers are responsible to the Parliament for their action and policies.</p> <p>B. through discussions debates question etc. the Parliament controls the ministers, Question hour and zero hour are another method to control the executive.</p> <p>C. The members of parliament by introducing adjournment motion can invite the attention of the government to a serious problem or event.</p> <p>D. The Lok Sabha can remove the cabinet by passing a vote of no confidence.</p>	
10.	Explain the Features of the Constitution mentioned in Preamble of India.	4
	<p><b>Sovereignty</b>- Sovereignty refers to the supreme authority or power of a state to govern itself without interference from external sources.</p> <p><b>Secular</b>- In a secular system, the state remains neutral in matters of religion, treating all religious beliefs and practices equally and not favoring or discriminating against any particular religion or belief system.</p> <p><b>Democratic</b>- it is people in India who choose the leaders who form the government and government has to function according to the certain basic rules and showing maximum Welfare of the people.</p> <p><b>Justice</b>- discrimination of the citizens on any ground is legally prohibited.</p> <p><b>Republic</b>- in a Republic the head of the state is an elected person not a hereditary position</p>	
11	Write a note on Vice President of India.	4
	The Vice President of India is the second-highest constitutional office, elected indirectly by an electoral college of Parliament members for a five-year term. Their primary role is as the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha, where they preside over sessions, cast tie-breaking votes, and serve as Acting President in the President's absence. They also perform ceremonial duties and represent India nationally and internationally.	
12.	Mention all the powers of President.	6
	<p>Powers of president executive powers the president appoints are prime minister who is the leader of the majority party and other members also on the advice of prime minister the president points the high officials in India that is Governor of the state lieutenant governor of union territories Attorney General controller and Auditor General the ambassador of the high Commissioner in the countries the President of India is the supreme commander of the defence forces the president can declare War and Peace legislative powers the president can dissolve both the houses if there are some differences on any bill issued by the Parliament the joint session might be convened the president has the power to dissolve the Lok Sabha before completion of his term can order for fresh election the president has the power to give his assent to the bill he has no power to reject the money Bill passed by the Parliament the President nominate 12% in Rajya Sabha who are distinguished in the field of art literature science and social service as well as two Anglo Indian members to the Lok Sabha financial powers the president has the duty to place the budget MP4 the beginning of the financial year by the finance minister on behalf of the president money bill can only be introduced only in the Parliament on the Recommendation of the president the president has the power to distribute the share of income tax the president has the power appoint the judges of supreme court and high court the President of India has the power to pardon or commute the punishment of any criminal for whom he think deserve pardon.( Relevant points)</p>	
13	Study the given cartoon carefully and answer the questions that follow-	4



There is no Council of Ministers without the Prime Minister. This cartoon shows how, literally, the Prime Minister 'leads' the Council of Ministers!

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>iv. What is the position of Prime Minister in the Council of Minister? 1</li> <li>v. Identify the person leading and co-ordinating the Cabinet? 1</li> <li>vi. Mention any two functions of Prime Minister. 2</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Prime Minister is the head of the council of Minister.</li> <li>ii. Pt. Nehru, the former P M is leading and co-ordinating the Cabinet.</li> <li>iii. P M is the link between council of minister and Lok Sabha and council of minister and president. He distributes the portfolios to ministers. Any other relevant point.</li> </ul>	
14	<p>Machal Ielang was 23 when he was arrested a resident of Chuburi village of Morigaon district of Assam Machal was charged of causing grievous injuries he was found mentally to unstable to stand trial and was sent as under trial to lok Priya Gopinath Bardloi Mental hospital in Tezpur for treatment</p> <p>Machal was treated successfully and doctors wrote twice to jail authority in 1967 and 1996 that he was fit to stand trial but no one paid any attention Machal Lallan remained in "judicial custody. "He was released in July 2005.He was 77 then.He spend 54 years under the custody during which his case never came up for hearing.He was freed when a team appointed by the National Human Rights Commission intervened after an inspection of Undertrials in the state.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I. Which right of Machal Lalung was denied here?</li> <li>II. By whom intervention only he was freed?</li> <li>III. Mentioning Machal case describe that what happens when rights granted by the Constitution are not available in practice?</li> </ul>	4
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I. Right to life and liberty is denied here.</li> <li>II. By the intervention of NHRC only he was freed when they went through an inspection of undertrials in the state.</li> <li>iii. He spend 54 years under custody during which his case never came up for hearing his entire life was wasted because a proper trial against him never took place.</li> </ul>	



**OSDAV Public School, Kaithal**  
**Unit test July, 2024**  
**Class XI**

**Political Science (028)**

**Set – B**

**TIME: 1.5 hr.**

**M.M.40**

1.	Which one of the following is a provision adapted from the constitution of Ireland? a. First past the post system. b. Preamble. c. Bill of Rights. d. Directive Principles of state Policy	1
2.	When Indian Constitution was adopted?	1
3.	What is the meaning of Secularism?	
4.	What do you understand by Art. 18?	1
5.	Which are the three executive systems?	1
6.	What do you mean by the pocket veto of President?	2
7.	Define First past the Post system and PR system	2
8.	What is the difference between the system of reservation and separate electorate? And mention how many seats are reserved for SC, ST in Lok Sabha?	2
9.	How Parliament can control the Executive?	4
10.	Explain the Features of the Constitution mentioned in Preamble of India.	4
11.	Write a note on Vice President of India.	4
12.	Mention all the functions of Election Commission of India.	6
13.	Study the given cartoon carefully and answer the questions that follow- <div style="text-align: center;"> <p style="text-align: center;">There is no Council of Ministers without the Prime Minister.            This cartoon shows how, literally, the Prime Minister 'leads' the Council of Ministers!</p> </div>	4
	i. What is the position of Prime Minister in the Council of Minister?	1
	ii. Identify the person leading and co-ordinating the Cabinet?	1
	iii. Mention any two functions of Prime Minister.	2

14.	<p>Machal lelang was 23 when he was arrested a resident of Chuburi village of Morigaon district of Assam Machal was charged of causing grievous injuries he was found mentally to unstable to stand trial and was sent as under trial to lok Priya Gopinath Bardloi Mental hospital in Tezpur for treatment</p> <p>Machal was treated successfully and doctors wrote twice to jail authority in 1967 and 1996 that he was fit to stand trial but no one paid any attention Machal Lallan remained in “judicial custody. “He was released in July 2005.He was 77 then.He spend 54 years under the custody during which his case never came up for hearing.He was freed when a team appointed by the National Human Rights Commission intervened after an inspection of Undertrials in the state.</p> <p>IV. Which right of Machal Lalung was denied here?</p> <p>V. By whom intervention only he was freed?</p> <p>VI. Mentioning Machal case describe that what happens when rights granted by the Constitution are not available in practice?</p>	4
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**OSDAV Public School, Kaithal**  
**Unit test May, 2024**  
**Class XI**  
**Political Science (028)**

**Set – B**


**TIME: 1.5 hr.**

**M.M.40**

1.	Which one of the following is a provision adapted from the constitution of Ireland? i. First past the post system. j. Preamble. k. Bill of Rights. l. Directive Principles of state Policy	1
	Ans. D	
2.	When Indian Constitution was adopted?	1
	26 Nov.1949	
3.	What is the meaning of Secularism?	1
	State has no official religion. All are equal in the eyes of law. Everyone is free to follow any religion. No discrimination on the basis of religion	
4.	What do you understand by Art. 18?	1
	Abolishan of titles	
5.	Which are the three executive systems?	2
	4. Parliamentary Executive 5. Semi presidential Executive 6. Presidential executive	
6.	What do you mean by the pocket veto of President?	2
	President has veto power by which he can withhold or refuse to give assent to bills (other than money bills) passed by Parliament. So president can delay because there is no mention in the Constitution about the time limit within which the bill can be sent back for reconsideration.	
7.	Define First past the Post system and PR system	2
	1. FPTP (First Past the Post) System: Winner takes all based on who gets the most votes in each district. 2. PR (Proportional Representation) System: Seats in parliament reflect the proportion of votes each party gets nationally.	
8.	What is the difference between the system of reservation and separate electorate? And mention how many seats are reserved for SC, ST in Lok Sabha?	4
	In a system of reservation of constituency a particular constituency is reserved for a particular community but all citizens of that constituency enjoy Right to vote and participate in the election this system is also known as joint Election System in a separate electorate system seats are reserved for Muslims Christian motor boat for the Muslim candidate only the constitution makers reject the separate electorate system because it divided the people on the basis of their religion in place of separate electoral system joint electoral system with reservation of seat was adopted under the new constitution. 84 seats are reserved for SC and 47 seats are reserved for ST in Lok Sabha.	
9.	How Parliament can control the Executive?	4
	The Parliament control the executive in the following ways- E. The Ministers are responsible to the Parliament for their action and policies.	



	<p>F. Through discussions debates question etc. the Parliament controls the ministers, Question hour and zero hour are another method to control the executive.</p> <p>G. The members of parliament by introducing adjournment motion can invite the attention of the government to a serious problem or event.</p> <p>H. The Lok Sabha can remove the cabinet by passing a vote of no confidence.</p>	
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	<p><b>Sovereignty-</b> Sovereignty refers to the supreme authority or power of a state to govern itself without interference from external sources.</p> <p><b>Secular-</b> In a secular system, the state remains neutral in matters of religion, treating all religious beliefs and practices equally and not favoring or discriminating against any particular religion or belief system.</p> <p><b>Democratic-</b> it is people in India who choose the leaders who form the government and government has to function according to the certain basic rules and showing maximum Welfare of the people.</p> <p><b>Justice-</b> discrimination of the citizens on any ground is legally prohibited.</p> <p><b>Republic-</b> in a Republic the head of the state is an elected person not a hereditary position</p>	
11	Write a note on Vice President of India.	4
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12.	Mention all the functions of Election Commission of India.	6
	<p>The Election Commission of India (ECI) plays a crucial role in ensuring free and fair elections in the country. Here are some of its main functions:</p> <p><b>Conducting Elections:</b> The ECI is responsible for conducting elections to the Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, State Legislative Assemblies, and offices of the President and Vice-President of India.</p> <p><b>Enforcing Election Rules:</b> It enforces the model code of conduct, which sets guidelines for political parties and candidates during elections to ensure fairness.</p> <p><b>Registering Political Parties:</b> The ECI registers political parties and monitors their compliance with election laws.</p> <p><b>Voter Registration:</b> It oversees the process of voter registration and updates the electoral rolls.</p> <p><b>Monitoring Campaign Expenditure:</b> The ECI monitors and regulates campaign expenditure by candidates and political parties to prevent misuse of money power in elections.</p> <p><b>Ensuring Electoral Integrity:</b> It takes measures to prevent electoral malpractices such as voter intimidation, booth capturing, and electoral fraud.</p> <p><b>Educating Voters:</b> The ECI conducts voter awareness campaigns to educate citizens about the electoral process and their voting rights. parties and candidates during elections to ensure fairness.</p> <p><b>Registering Political Parties:</b> The ECI registers political parties and monitors their compliance with election laws.</p> <p><b>Voter Registration:</b> It oversees the process of voter registration and updates the electoral rolls.</p> <p><b>Monitoring Campaign Expenditure:</b> The ECI monitors and regulates campaign expenditure by candidates and political parties to prevent misuse of money power in elections.</p>	

	<p><b>Electoral Integrity:</b> It takes measures to prevent electoral malpractices such as voter intimidation, booth capturing, and electoral fraud.</p> <p><b>Educating Voters:</b> The ECI conducts voter awareness campaigns to educate citizens about the electoral process and their voting rights.</p>	
13	<p>Study the given cartoon carefully and answer the questions that follow-</p> <div data-bbox="289 388 1052 940" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px 0;">  <p>There is no Council of Ministers without the Prime Minister. This cartoon shows how, literally, the Prime Minister 'leads' the Council of Ministers!</p> </div> <p>iv. What is the position of Prime Minister in the Council of Minister? 1</p> <p>v. Identify the person leading and co-ordinating the Cabinet? 1</p> <p>vi. Mention any two functions of Prime Minister. 2</p>	4
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	lii. He spend 54 years under custody during which his case never came up for hearing his entire life was wasted because a proper trial against him never took place.	
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